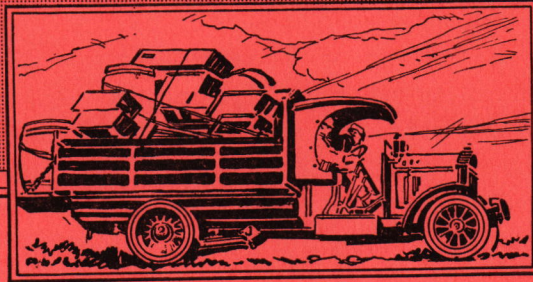
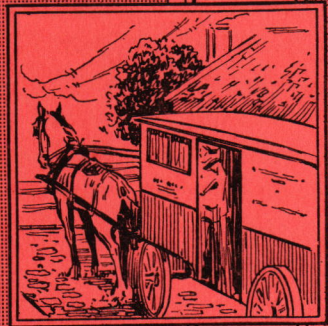
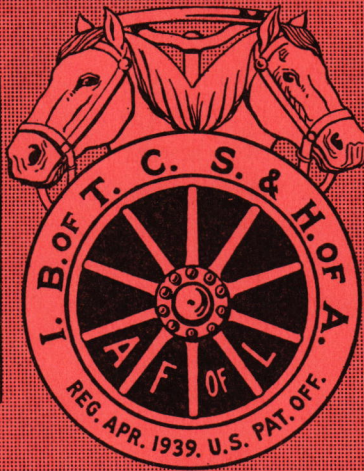
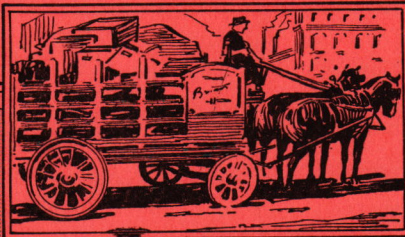


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SEPTEMBER, 1940

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



WHEN many of our members are reading this September number of our Journal, our convention will be in session in Washington, D. C. It will open on September 9th and by the time the Journal reaches you the delegates assembled will be going over our Constitution making changes, where needed, in our present laws, and adding new ones to govern our organization during the next five years. The delegates from your local will be there with the delegates from other locals, all striving for the enactment of laws and rules which will prove beneficial and be in the best interest of our entire organization. This convention will be much larger than any previous convention owing to the fact that we have grown until we are the largest dues-paying International Union in the American Federation of Labor.

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THE American Red Cross is making a general appeal for funds to be used towards helping those unfortunate and starving people who have lost their homes and an opportunity to make a living due to the terrible war which has been raging for almost a year, and although these people never had anything to say about the war, their country and homes have been invaded and they are forced to like it. As the Red Cross is the only sure way we know of that these people in need will be taken care of we ask that you do your share. Any amount that you are able to give will help and we are sure it will make you feel you have done your duty. There is no telling when the American Red Cross may be sending out appeals to aid those of us in this country, so let us help if we can. Don't wait. Send whatever you can right away to your local Red Cross Committee.

•

THE heat wave which swept across the country in July caused many persons to lose their lives. This brings to our mind those members of our union who drive long distances and have to sleep in a sleeper cab while the extra driver takes charge of the truck. I cannot think of anything worse than a human being may have to put up with than rest of that kind and we hope the time is not far off when it will be done away with entirely. The time is coming when such trips will have to be made in shifts of at least three drivers in every twenty-four hours, so that a man may get his rest at home or in a room and clean bed.

• OFFICIAL MAGAZINE •

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The Unseen Hitler

We are being told by some perfectly sincere Americans that Hitler will never attack America. But while we are fighting the visible enemy within our gates in our struggle to build up a strong national defense, there is one powerful foe whom we must not overlook—a moral saboteur, an unseen Hitler. This hidden foe is Intolerance. In nearly every case it will be found that where Intolerance stalks the earth it is merely seeking a scapegoat—an alibi, someone to bear the blame for all its misfortunes and failures.

Likewise, it is this unseen Hitler who in insidious ways saps the moral courage of our people in a constant attempt to destroy the main fortifications of our country—the morale of its people, their unity of purpose. Where its slimy touch has been, are weakened fortresses, through which the enemy may crash to knife us in the back.

It is this unseen Hitler who, pointing to one labor racketeer, says all labor leaders are racketeers. It is this unseen Hitler, who singling out one employer of labor who fights with agents provocateurs and tear gas, says all employers of labor are like that. It is this unseen Hitler who sets class against class.

It is this unseen Hitler who flings charges of bribery, corrupt political machinery, undue influence, job pressure—at one or another of all our political parties—trying to make the people vote according to their hates,

instead of according to their honest convictions.

It is this unseen Hitler who damns the whole body of immigrants as Fifth Columnists because of the act of some one man; who condemns all refugees because of the foolish arrogance of a few; who seeks political preferment for a man or a group because of their nationality; who attributes certain evil characteristics to certain nationalities, damning the whole because of the actions of a limited number—who are generally more completely despised by the good among their own people than they are by native Americans. It is this unseen Hitler who sets race against race.

It is this unseen Hitler who sets religion against religion — imputing to each deep laid plans for the domination of the country, vilifying, distorting and intensifying differences of belief in a gigantic effort to create that religious intolerance which has destroyed more nations than has war.

The one task of national defense which is within the power of every citizen to erect or establish is the wiping out of this unseen Hitler! Don't let him get a foothold in your home, your shop, your lodge or your community.—*Dr. Charles Stelzle.*

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Ownership by Few Blights Nation

The Brookings Institution says that we underproduced by about a fifth in 1929; and another group said we could have produced 40 per cent more than we did then. I read the other day some figures that seemed to show we could produce twice as much as we do now.

I've been riding all day from Atlanta to New Orleans—through Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana—and this trip, added to the memories of other trips in other parts of the country, makes me say that 10 times or 20 times as many people as we have now could support themselves in the

United States. We could have a billion people and still not be crowded.

I rode along on the train all day and passed through miles upon miles of fertile land, but rarely was a house in sight. Trees and grass showed the fertility, rivers and creeks showed the rainfall. Thriving small towns appeared every little while. But they were too small to express the possible wealth of the country around them. God has given us prodigal wealth. But we have used it like prodigal sons.

A business man from Texas came into the smoking room just now. Texas, he said, could support many times its present population. But what state couldn't? He said that the trouble was politics. Yet politics reflect the reasoning and emotions of the people. So it is reasoning and emotions of the people that are responsible.

And back of that is a bad history and a bad present. The bad history in the South is the cotton and slave way of living, and now the cotton and share-cropper way of living. One crop and one upper-class are the frame of the picture. And when they are the frame of the picture, the picture is always dark.

There are variations, of course, in the crop that is dominant. Cotton gives way to sugar in some places and to timber in others. What remains constant is ownership and rule by the few, dominating great masses of the people, white and black, for the purposes of the few. A few live in considerable comfort and develop an appreciation of the niceties of life. But the hill-billies, crackers, poor whites and Negroes are kept few in number and poor and ignorant in order that the top-men may have their pillared porches.

I know very well that the North has kept the South down ever since the South lost the war between the states. But the southern upper-class has kept the South down, too, and the rest of the southern people have not themselves done the job that was be-

fore them. So you ride through miles upon miles of under-used land that God created for human use, but that man doesn't use. Tens of millions more human beings could live good lives here in the South—and still more in the North—if we set about making things right.—*Rev. Raymond A. McGowan.*

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Democracy and Labor Unions

Whenever democratic forms of government disappear, labor unions disappear. This fact alone is sufficient to indicate Labor's interest in maintaining our democratic form of government. There is no question but what organized labor will exert its every effort in doing the things that need to be done to adequately prepare our country against any outside influence or invasion.

In times of national crisis, great powers have always been concentrated in the hands of those administering our governmental processes, and it appears that within the next few years we may be called upon to accept temporarily, at least, a great deal of centralized control.

During the World War of 1917-1918 the country functioned under a practical dictatorship in the interests of putting our full strength into the war. After the war we returned to democratic processes, as was expected. If we get into another war it will be highly questionable whether at the conclusion thereof—win, lose or draw—it would be possible to return to democratic processes.

However, we are not at war and the great majority of our people do not want to become involved in war. They do want to perfect our defenses, and, of course, the government expects to pay for that defense through taxes collected from the people.

There are those industrialists who have always combatted the organization of workers and who still, in spite of the Wagner Act, do everything in their power to prevent labor from

organizing. This type of industrialist is always the loudest spoken and seems to have a way of getting the most publicity for his union-hating ideas. This type of industrialist, and his mouthpiece in the national Congress, are very likely to insist that organized labor do all the sacrificing and those who are not organized remain unorganized "in the interests of national defense." Thousands of that type of industrialist became millionaires during the last war.

As long as we are not at war, there should be no interference with normal democratic procedures, one of which is organization of labor unions. Private industry will produce practically all of the machinery of national defense. It can do so under collective bargaining agreements just as efficiently as it can under nonunion sweat-shop conditions. Labor has just as much right to insist on fair wages and working conditions as an industrialist has to insist upon making a fair profit.

Those who work for a living and appreciate the great contribution made by organized labor to the well-being of this country and the safety of democracy will do well to scrutinize candidates for political office and to make every effort to elect those whose loyalty to democratic procedures is unquestioned. We cannot afford to permit "national defense" to be used as a club to destroy the very thing we are trying to defend.—*Labor News.*

—•—

The Human Machine

In the modern factory the science of machinery is developed to its highest point. In the selection, construction and use, nothing is left to chance. It is designed to avoid lost motion and waste of energy and allows the highest portion of the total energy that is transformed to perform the work required. It is kept clean, unnecessary friction is avoided and bearings not allowed to become corroded or rusted.

When working it is not overloaded, overheated and it is planned to work with the greatest efficiency and with the largest possible output without injury or unnecessary deterioration of the machine itself. The machine responds to this care and welfare expended on it by the value of the efforts made on its behalf.

There is, however, another element in factory equipment which must direct and also supplement the machinery, and this is the human element. For our purpose we will regard this human element, i. e., the combined physical and mental activities of the worker, as a machine. No other factory mechanism approaches this human machine in its intricacy, the perfection of the correlation of its working parts, its combination of delicacy and strength and its adaptability to the work required of it.

Notwithstanding this, the present ways of handling the human machine are empirical and very crude. Most industrial managers believe that through their experience gained, is their best guide and proper way of dealing with the workers. The thought that the worker is a physiological problem is regarded as academic, fit for the laboratory, but not practical enough for the factory. The loss of energy and efficiency due to mental disturbances caused by ill-health, domestic worry, fear and anger are not readily understood.

It is only when a calamity of a major nature is threatening, i. e., the threat of disturbing the peace of the world, that attention is turned to the utilization of man power to its most economical aspect. Science and research in industry regarding materials plays an important part and yet the vocational fitness of the human machine in order that the highest degree of efficiency may be secured is very rarely considered. — *Frank C. Gallant in Canadian Labor Journal.*

Three Billion Distributed Under Social Security

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Government's social security program, which celebrated its fifth anniversary recently, has distributed \$3,000,000,000 to aged and unemployed workers, and to widows, orphans and the blind in the United States.

The large scope of protection given by the program is revealed in a statement by the Social Security Board that approximately 50,000,000 had been enrolled in the program since President Roosevelt signed the act in 1935.

The benefits of the social security program are distributed through half a dozen outlets which are either exclusive Federal enterprises or joint undertakings of Nation and State.

Its "insurance" benefits for the aged and unemployed are financed by pay roll taxes, while direct grants from Federal and State treasuries sustain the public assistance features for the young, the old and the helpless in need.

At the top of the program is the old-age and survivors' insurance system, which pays out monthly benefits to workers who retire at 65, and to their wives, widows and orphans. Up to June 30 this system had paid \$38,000,000 to 102,941 persons.

Unemployment compensation, which gives insured workers a moderate weekly sum during a limited number of weeks of joblessness, is reported to have distributed more than \$1,000,000,000 in out-of-work benefits.

Of the more than 28,000,000 commercial and industrial workers covered by the insurance, about 1,500,000 new jobless are drawing unemployment compensation.

To find jobs for the insured idle, the social security system has taken over the Employment Service. It has been credited with filling 5,000,000 jobs during 1939 and the first six months of 1940.

The public assistance phases of the program, distinct from the old-age and jobless insurance systems, are operated through joint Federal-State machinery to provide, on a basis of need, financial care for the aged unable to qualify for insurance benefits, for the needy blind, and for dependent children.

The public assistance operation, officials reported, aids some 3,000,000 persons every month, among them 1,983,900 aged, 807,900 children and 48,000 blind. The expenditure for this part of the system has totaled about \$1,900,000,000.—*News Letter*.

Twenty Industries Ruled as Seasonal

The Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor announced a number of decisions affecting the applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to many workers.

Twenty industrial operations, including the buying, handling, stemming and redrying of green leaf tobacco; tobacco warehousing, the buying, stripping, sizing and packing of cigar leaf tobacco; have been found to be "seasonal" because climatic conditions limit the time in which raw materials are available. Employers may, therefore, work their employees twelve hours a day or fifty-six hours in any one work week for fourteen weeks in any calendar year before they are obliged to begin paying time and a half.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.

Labor Under Fire

It is an axiom in the whole struggle of the labor movement that when the going is toughest and the restrictions are most rigid all of organized labor as one man straightens its collective back and forges ahead to new gains and new liberties. Labor in the past has always beat back fierce attacks to its hard earned social and economic

gains with fiercer counter-attacks.

All of these victories, however, have in the most part been based upon unity within the ranks of labor itself—unity in the rank and file and unity in the leadership. Without this unity victory for organized labor will be questionable.

In these days and hours of lightning and devastating developments labor will do well to establish as its watchword: Beware. In the name of national emergency and national defense the enemies of labor will undoubtedly try to defeat labor indirectly where they have not been successful with frontal attacks. For these enemies of labor patriotism will merely serve as the fleece to cover up their own wolfish designs.

Hours' Increase Bad Medicine

Argument that longer work hours are necessary to forward the national defense program is given a knockout blow by the American Federation of Labor in its latest monthly business survey.

The federation points out that as long as the nation has a large surplus labor supply, production can be increased without lengthening the work week. It says the idle work force in April was 10,225,000, "partly because our working population has increased by more than 5,000,000 in the last ten years and also because there have not been enough new jobs to create work for all those laid off by machines."

"With our present unemployment, and with productivity increasing at the normal rate," the federation adds, "we have work force and plant capacity enough to raise the national income from the 1939 level of \$70,000,000,000 to \$90,000,000,000 without increasing prices.

"No increase in work hours is necessary. To lengthen hours with 10,000,000 unemployed would be to lose our gains and preserve our unemployment."

This would seem to effectually dispose of the contention that we must increase hours of work to boost production of munitions of war.—*Cigar-makers' Journal*.



How Fighting Editor Deals With Slander

During a debate in the Wisconsin Senate, Editor William J. Evjue of the *Madison Capital Times*, a brilliant and courageous Progressive, was called a "rattlesnake in human form" by a reactionary lawmaker.

A contemporary declared that "if we were Bill we wouldn't stand for it—we would sue 'em."

Evjue's reply was characteristic. "Sue 'em?" he queried. "Hell, we're thinking of paying 'em. To be attacked by that crowd—it's a pleasure and an honor."

When another Tory solon printed and circulated what he declared was a statement of Evjue's income, and said he would contribute \$100 to charity if the *Capital Times* printed the attack, Evjue put the statement at the head of his editorial column, "inaccuracies, distortions and all," and promptly called on the lawmaker to send in his check to a camp for underprivileged children.

These two incidents explain why the *Capital Times* is a power in Wisconsin, yielding influence far greater than any other publication in the state, if not in the Middle West.—*Labor*.



Labor Conditions Eighty Years Ago

The substandard conditions ruling the employment of working men and women before the advent of effective trade unionism is indicated in the do and do not rules imposed upon the employees of the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. store in Chicago during the early years of that firm's history. The labor conditions obtaining in that remote

period were presented at the recent eightieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the company. The rules for employees of the company's first store read as follows:

"Store must be opened from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. the year round.

"Store must be swept; counters, base shelves, and showcases dusted. Lamps trimmed, filled, and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so) and attend to customers who call.

"Store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary, and then only for a few minutes.

"The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

"Each employee must not pay less than \$5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday school regularly.

"Men employees are given one evening a week for courting and two if they go to prayer meeting."



Censoring Prayer in Wisconsin

Rev. Allen Eddy, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Madison, Wis., was invited to deliver the opening prayer at a recent session of the Senate of the Wisconsin legislature. Mr. Eddy's prayer contained the following passages:

"We invoke Thy wrath upon reprobate men who come to this city to corrupt public officials, buy and sell legislation, and traffic in the honor of government.

"We invoke Thy wrath upon little men in large places, who stoop to canny shrewdness to thwart the people's will and reduce the business of public affairs to mistrust and contempt.

"We pray Thy blessing upon this commonwealth, which is Thy home,

and upon those of its chosen officials who seek to establish justice, increase right, and uphold the honor of the state.

"Give Thou the light of wisdom, the might of righteousness to rule this chamber today."

Anything wrong about that? Well, Senator Harry W. Bolens, aged Democratic reactionary, was so "outraged" that he had Mr. Eddy's name stricken from the list of those who will hereafter pray for the Wisconsin Senate. Evidently the Senator felt Mr. Eddy had him and some of his friends in mind, and probably the Senator was right.

The Ministerial Alliance of Madison has voted to stand by Mr. Eddy. The lieutenant governor has been told that the ministers insist "on our time-honored right to freedom of expression in prayers." Until that right is recognized, the Senate must go without prayers, so far as Madison clergymen are concerned. Which shows the old Wisconsin spirit still lives.—*Labor*.

Nation to Battle Dread Disease

The people of the United States will soon wage a war of their own. While the nations of Europe send their armies, geared for death and destruction, into conflict, our people will rise to battle a foe far different than their fellowman. Others will fight to cripple and kill; we shall fight more valiantly to heal and cure the crippled.

Shortly every man, woman and child of our country will be mobilized in the nation's war against infantile paralysis. As one body this nation will unite to give health and strength, hope and relief to its less fortunate citizens who suffer from the ravages of a disease that is heartless and ruthless in its attack.

We, as a democratic people professing our belief in humanity, can engage in this war with a just pride.

"Kick-Backs" Banned

The Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor has called a halt on employers who resort to "kick-back" devices to deprive employees of the 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage guaranteed by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Declaring that the "kick-back" schemes were illegal evasions of the act, George A. McNulty, wage-hour general counsel, revealed that some employers advanced to new employees the difference between what they were able to earn and the 30-cent minimum prescribed by the statute, and deducted the advances when the employees were capable of earning more than 30 cents.

—•—

"Loose Talk," Says Wall Street

We take this gem from the editorial columns of a recent issue of the *Wall Street Journal*:

"Because there is a selective service bill before Congress, there is some loose talk to the effect that consideration should be given also to a draft of capital."

It's all right to draft boys to die, but it's "loose talk" to suggest that dollars be compelled to do their part in defending the nation.—*Labor*.

—•—

Work

Democracy is on the defensive around the world. If it is to survive, even in this country, it will do so by demonstrating that it is both a more pleasant and more generally effective way of life than that afforded by dictatorship. The proof will have to be made not only at home, but probably to several of our Good Neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. Talk won't do that job. Hysteria won't do it. Hate won't do it. Cartoons of dripping knives and bloody skulls don't do it. Work, guided by brains is the only answer.—*Editor and Publisher*.



EDITORIAL



(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

LAST MONTH one of the courts in the State of New York rendered a decision against the Milk Drivers' Local No. 584 granting judgment against them in the amount of \$10,000, because, it was claimed in the suit, the local had violated its contract through a one-day's stoppage of work. The court also recommended that a settlement be made for \$5,000.

Our reason for drawing this to your attention at this time is to warn our local unions to be on their guard and to understand that all contracts and agreements entered into must be carried out and there must not be any stoppage of work during the life of the agreement.

One of the outstanding rules of the International is that any agreement made and entered into between employers and the local must be kept and lived to strictly until its expiration, and our International is noted throughout the country for its strict observance of this rule.

While we are unable to say just what the final outcome of the case mentioned above will be, we do know that up to this time it has caused a great deal of trouble as well as an enormous expense to the local. Generally, the agents representing our local unions when wage scales are being presented or other difficulties arise, do everything they possibly can to keep their members at work and through conferences and discussions with the employers endeavor to iron out the trouble that exists thereby keeping the men at work until a satisfactory settlement is reached if that is possible. Sometimes a loud-mouth individual talks the members into the belief that the time is ripe for a strike and they must strike in order to get a settlement of the trouble. Any member who endeavors to influence the other members to break their agreement should have charges preferred against him and if found guilty of said charges should have a heavy fine placed against him if not suspended from the local. There is no telling, should another case of this kind be brought against one of our locals, just what amount the court may see fit to fine or assess the local and if the local should be unable to meet this fine or judgment rendered against it by the court, there may be no way of preventing the firm from going after every member of the union until their judgment against the local has been satisfied. It might be well for our members before making a bad move of any kind to give serious consideration to the amount of money and trouble it is going to cost them. When an employer breaks his agreement we feel that his word and signature are no good, so then, let us be fair and realize that he has the same right to judge our actions when an agreement is broken. We might add also that there are times when we feel hurt over something that has occurred but the proper way to act is to wait and always do the right thing and then no one can kick.

THERE are still many firms, or employers, who believe if they can again establish some kind of a company union that they will be in a good spot, should a change take place at the next election, towards having all of the present laws which are in any way favorable to labor and their right to organize, repealed and will bring back the conditions which prevailed in what they consider were the good old days when workers, under the law, had no real right to organize. These so-called independent unions

are nothing, more or less, than company unions and are called independent unions by the dyed-in-the-wool enemies of labor in order to fool the workers and keep them from joining a labor union which might be helpful towards increasing their wages and getting shorter hours for them, thus making them feel like free men, willing to work and have something to live for. These employers also hate the Wagner Act and all it stands for and would vote for anyone they thought would, if elected, take the teeth out of the Act. They also fight the Labor Board through all the courts in the hope that sometime some judge will rule in their favor or in the way they want him to rule. Many of the cases taken before the Labor Board are held up altogether too long because the employers' lawyer wants and asks for a delay or continuation hoping, perhaps, that the right judge will turn up or that the law will be changed.

We feel certain that the workers of this country are wise to this move and will vote to continue in office those who were outstanding in their efforts to have these Acts favorable to the workers enacted into law and that all this silly talk about the changes that are needed will have the effect of waking up the workers, organized and unorganized, and they will begin to ask themselves why they should risk losing what they have gained; who it was that stopped the chance for business to improve; who is responsible for our banks being loaded down with money that they will not loan out or if you have any on deposit with them will pay you hardly any interest. The workers know that they are not responsible for these conditions and realize that the guilty parties are those who would now wreck every law favorable to the workers of this country if they could only get a chance. I think we are safe in saying that the majority of workers are willing to work and earn an honest dollar but those who would wreck labor laws would rather keep the dollar and make the workers slaves for big business, but they are barking up the wrong tree, for the working men and women of today know who are their friends and no old-time stuff is going to fool them.

THE Conscription Bill will perhaps have been passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States and become a law by the time you read this number of our Journal. If this legislation goes into effect all men between the ages of 18 and up to and including 64 will be required to go to their regular voting place and register. In time different groups will be called and assigned to serve wherever designated in the defense of our country. No doubt the younger men or those up to twenty or thirty years of age will be the first called and that means right here that our craft and locals will be considerably affected by this call and even the second call will take many of our members up to forty-five years of age some of whom may be assigned to continue driving a truck of some kind. It will be the duty of the officers of our locals to see that all men register because if they fail to do so, according to newspaper accounts, the penalty will be very severe. We feel of course that all of our members will answer the call of our government. There may be a few who will take a chance and if they do and they get into trouble they will expect us to take up their case for them so our suggestion is that all eligible to the call register, as no one organization wishes to be placed in the spotlight by going to the front for anyone who does not think enough of his government, or himself, for that matter, to be willing to help keep our country as it is and not allow any outside government to try to change it and make us like it. If this conscription bill becomes a law we will publish in our Journal all the

information we can get for the benefit of our membership. We hope that our men may never have to engage in any combat, but we must be ready and not be caught sleeping at the post. The administration in Washington, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, is doing its best so let us do likewise and always remember that we have the privilege of living in the greatest country in the world. Then let us help keep it that way. We do not need any man or member in our International Union who is not above all a first class American. All others may take a walk out or they may be made to take a walk out. Beware of those who are trying to create bad feelings or trouble. If you know of anyone who is doing this and you are sure you are right then you should notify your local officers. If you do this you will be doing your share of what is expected of us as men.

ON August 22nd Joint Council No. 41 of Cleveland dedicated their new building in which will be housed the offices of all teamsters and chauffeurs local unions in Cleveland and vicinity. The unions own this building and it is a home they may all feel justly proud of. The Cleveland locals have for years maintained a first class office, paying a very high rent for same, but they were never certain when the lease expired whether or not they would be successful in having it renewed or would have to look elsewhere for new headquarters. In this new building they have a large garage in the basement where the cars of the different agents may be taken care of. They have about fifty-five business representatives.

General President Daniel J. Tobin was the principal speaker at the dedication dinner, assisted by Edward Murphy, President of Joint Council No. 41 and General Organizer for the International Union.

The Governor of Ohio, the Mayor of Cleveland, and many other prominent citizens were guests of the Joint Council at this opening of the building, as were also representatives from the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. Vice-President Thomas J. Farrell of Cincinnati, who in the early days worked in Cleveland endeavoring to organize the teamsters, and Organizer Henry G. Burger were among the guests on the joyful occasion. General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes and Acting President John M. Gillespie, as well as officers from Joint Councils for miles around Cleveland were on hand to celebrate with the membership.

We wish them every success and good luck and hope they may enjoy their new home for many years to come.

THE Taxicab Drivers' Local No. 349 of Houston, Texas, just won their strike after being out for six or seven weeks. The companies where their men were on strike kept their cabs in the garage all during the strike so under the circumstances no strikebreakers were used, the other unions in Houston rallying to the assistance of the taxi drivers and helping them as much as possible. Local No. 439 has been a very good local since organized, always out in front helping not only our local unions but also all other labor organizations in that city. The Mayor of Houston, Hon. Oscar Holcombe, sent a very fine letter to this office praising Organizer Prohl for his good work in handling the strike and advising with the officers of the local. The papers, when Organizer Prohl first went into Houston, published articles stating that he was an outsider who was trying to run Houston. This, of course, is the old "war cry" always used in trying to put a labor union in bad with the public. The local union had its officers speak over the radio several times so that the public might be informed on the strike.

While the American Federation of Labor convention was in session in that city several of our delegates attended the meetings of our locals and found a live and active group in all of them. The taxicab drivers complied with all of the laws of the International and did everything they could to avoid going on strike so when they asked for strike sanction the General Executive Board granted same and all members on strike received strike benefits each week. We thanked the Mayor for his letter and congratulate the local and its officers on their success.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission hearing before Examiner R. W. Snow for the Commission, which opened on July 23rd and lasted for several days, was attended by General President Tobin and Judge Padway of Washington, Organizer Murphy and Brother Griff of Local No. 407 of Cleveland, John O'Brien and Frank Brown of Local No. 710, Chicago, President Fitzpatrick of the Boston Joint Council, John Sullivan and Nicholas Morrissey of Local No. 25, Boston, and representatives from several other cities. Our organization was opposed to having our members placed under two different laws governing the loading and unloading and driving of over-the-road trucks. While we favor a shorter work-day it was our desire to hold all the work possible for our members and prevent it from going back to the railroads, whose hidden hands were busy endeavoring to have laws adopted which would hamper over-the-road trucking. Several states already have laws placing certain weight on trucks which makes it almost impossible for the trucking companies to carry a paying load. Our organization also wanted to be sure that all trucks are loaded by men who know how to do this work so there will not be any accidents while the truck is enroute to its destination. Some of our local unions sign contracts with their employers covering a period of two years at so much per hour and, in turn, the trucking companies have to file their rates, which are based, of course, on the rates specified in the agreement, and it means that our men would be knocked out of work should the shippers' rates be changed for this extra money could not be paid except there was a change made in all signed contracts, because just so soon as there is a raise in rates to the shipper he starts out to see who he can find to do his work at the price he is paying or even cheaper. Whenever this happens the railroad agents are right on the job to get the work if possible, and if they succeed, you know that it means a lay off not only for the truck drivers and helpers but also of the men working at the docks and terminals and a general lay off of the platform men. When anything of this kind comes up those in charge must act quickly to keep our members on the job. When the proper time arrives and conditions are right we will be able to make wage scales and have them signed by the employers throughout the country which will provide for shorter hours without any loss in pay or work and we will not be sitting on sidelines watching someone else doing our work.

DURING the month of July the Minnesota State Federation of Labor sent to this office, through their Secretary, George W. Lawson, a copy of their paper called the *Labor World*. In looking over this paper we note that it is very newsy as far as the Labor Movement is concerned, and also that plenty of space was given, in the editorials and in the news columns, towards helping our local union in Duluth in their dispute with two large hardware concerns in that district over wages and working conditions. It

is not very often that we comment favorably regarding labor papers, owing to the fact that so many of them are published more as advertising schemes than to assist in carrying on the great work of Labor. But when we find one that is outstanding, doing everything it possibly can towards the advancement of the interests of organized labor, we are always willing to give credit where it is due. The Minnesota State Federation of Labor and its officers are to be commended on their publication, the *Labor World*, for its good work on behalf of the Labor Movement in general, and we thank them for their assistance to our local union in Duluth.

We note also in the paper that the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is celebrating its Golden Anniversary this year. We wish them continued good luck and success. The State Organization has always been represented by officers who not only know their business but who carry it out in the interest of the Labor Movement in general.

Their publication was received in our office too late for this reference to same to appear in the August Journal.

GENERAL PRESIDENT TOBIN'S report and his recommendations to the International Convention will be published in the October number of our official Magazine, so that our membership in general may read them. The numbers following will contain all the news and highlights of the convention.

DETROIT LOCAL No. 299 was on strike for two weeks over a new contract for the city pickup and delivery drivers as well as the platform and dockmen, but it was settled and a two-year contract was signed and entered into. A large number of new men were organized during the strike and some of the other members learned that it was not a paying investment not to have a paid-up due book with them when working in and around Detroit. The local in the first place sent out an order that all over-the-road trucks were to continue their work and carry out their agreement in every way. Many of the trucking companies did as requested but we are given to understand that others tried to do a little work which did not come within the keeping of the contract and when caught were looking for someone to pull them out of the trouble, claiming they were being interfered with. We were in close connection with Detroit all during the strike and know that all who were doing right had no complaint. Organizers Ed Murphy of Cleveland and Ted Neal of Kansas City were in there to help bring about a settlement of the strike and see that the agreement was carried out. The committees from Local No. 299 and the Joint Council did a good job. This victory will help not only Local No. 299 but also our other locals and the Joint Council in that district and we wish them continued good luck.

SCHOOLS in most cities and towns will open immediately after Labor Day and many children will be going to school for the first time. Be as careful about these children as you have been in the past about the other children. All any of us has to do is to stop to think how we would feel if called home from work on account of an accident to someone of our family. More than likely such thoughts never enter our heads until the accident strikes home. Frequently where children meet with an accident it is their own fault, as they will dart out into the street from between

parked cars without any warning whatever to the driver of the oncoming car. Where the driver uses care, keeping his eyes always to the front while the truck is in motion he usually succeeds in bringing the car to a stop before anything happens except a scare to the child and while the driver suffers a shock he knows he saved a life because his mind was on his work. From all the reports and information we have been able to get they prove that very few accidents are in any way caused by the drivers of trucks, no matter what the size of the truck may be. Let us, then, just keep that record clean. Drive in the same way when you are in your own car at night or during the day because, after all, safety for the child, the public, the truck and yourself is worth trying for.

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NOW every time one of our local unions enters into a strike, although it did everything possible to prevent it, but were forced to do so as a last resort, some lawyer or association immediately gets busy looking for some law whereby they may enjoin the strikers and their union. Of course, their principal object is to frighten the men on strike and they can easily find some lawyer out of a job and needing the money who will endeavor to dig up some law to injure the local or prevent the men from winning their strike and obtaining the conditions they are seeking. There are a few states that have laws that require that the organization shall give the employers thirty days' notice before calling a strike. If your local union is located in a state that has a law of this kind be sure and carry out the provisions of the law by giving your employers thirty days' notice. Putting off your strike for thirty days will not harm your local in any way. In fact, it may be the means of bringing about a settlement without a strike. We are not attacking lawyers as a whole because there are many fine men in that profession but in this profession as well as in all trades and callings we may find men who are pests and no good to themselves or anyone else.

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BELOW is a statement or message of good will and advice contained in a record which was broadcast at the Western Conference of Drivers held in Denver around Labor Day. General President Tobin delivered this address, which was transcribed and made into a record, in Washington, D. C. The record was then sent to Denver where Dave Beck had it broadcast in Denver and vicinity, and intends afterwards to have it broadcast in several of the western cities.

It only goes to show what modern science has done, and will do. Those who have heard the record state that it was exactly the same as if President Tobin was in the hall addressing the meeting, with the exception of the fact that he was invisible.—J. M. G.

Greetings to the Officers and Delegates Attending the Over-the-Road Western Conference of Teamsters, at Denver, Colorado

My Friends and Fellow Workers:

With the utmost sincerity of which I am possessed I extend to you the greetings and good will of our International Organization in the Conference in which you are engaged.

In these disturbing days when the whole world is almost on fire and when it seems as though the human family is in danger of destruction and

when, undoubtedly, the liberties that we have struggled for during the past one hundred and fifty years are in danger of being destroyed, it is well that you and your Conference should realize those fearful conditions and by such realization be guided in your deliberations and decisions. You are men of common sense and understanding; many of you represent American families whose ancestors struggled for an existence and carved the way towards western civilization, establishing in their path the principles of brotherly love and square dealing. You, as all of us throughout the Nation, are now confronted with problems so serious that it is difficult for me to find words that would sufficiently impress you with the dangers surrounding the organization which you and I have endeavored to represent. You are the spokesmen for large groups of your people who have sent you to this Conference and who are sending you farther on to our National Convention in Washington, and upon you and your expressions and actions depend not only the future progress of our Union, but your actions and decisions will be a guiding light for other groups of workers and an inspiration bringing a ray of courage to those myriads in other countries whose bodies and souls have been sacrificed on the altars of destruction and disease, resulting from war forced upon the toilers by rapacious zealots, whose God is conquest and blood.

I, therefore, seated here in my office in the State Department Building in Washington, and having just come out of the White House in conference with the President, discussing certain matters vital to Labor and to America with that great humane, patriotic, liberty-loving leader of men, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and having some understanding of the awful conditions surrounding our country and the world, I am prompted to request you to give serious thought to those present world conditions and to ask yourselves, before making any definite decisions: "What is going to happen to the human family within the next few months or few years?" Shall we go backward into a condition of subordination and slavery? Shall we helplessly be so driven to submission that our liberties will be destroyed? Or, shall we act now with a wholesome understanding and with common sense governing our actions to the end that greater solidarity and unity may prevail among the peoples of America, and, especially, amongst the working classes of our own beloved United States, of which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is a substantial part. You are members of a great, powerful Labor Union. Don't abuse your power. Don't believe you are all-powerful.

I feel that I have no reason to doubt your intelligence and your decisions. But, if I can more thoroughly impress upon you by this message of good will and felicitation the great need for unity and harmony amongst the workers of the Nation at this fateful hour, when those dark, impenetrable clouds blacken the horizon, I feel that this effort is not in vain. My prayer and hope is that your deliberations will be constructive and helpful in this Conference of Union Teamsters of the Western States, and that by your actions you will have given greater strength and guidance to the International Union and to me when your gathering has ended its discussions.

Anticipating the hope of seeing you soon here in Washington at our International Convention, I am always and will forever remain your obedient and humble servant—Daniel J. Tobin, General President.

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Local Unions, Greetings:

Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our Constitution, you are hereby notified that the Fourteenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America will convene in the City of Washington, D. C., on Monday, September 9, 1940, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before the Convention.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION: Section 6. "Each Local Union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one representative and one delegate for each additional two hundred members or majority fraction thereof, but in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy votes will be allowed."

Section 8. "Each Local Union shall pay the expenses of its delegates to the Convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether by per capita tax or otherwise, must be received at least three days prior to the opening of the Convention."

Also see Sections 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, pertaining to the Convention and Representation.

"No Local Union that owes back per capita tax as found by the General Auditor, or those who are in arrears for current per capita tax for more than two months, will receive credentials until such time as all per capita tax and all arrearages have been paid."

The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Constitution Hall. Trusting that your Local Union will be represented at this Convention, and with best wishes and kindest regards, permit me to remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The Headquarters of the International Union will be located in the Mayflower Hotel.

The following are the rates granted by the hotels with which we have made accommodations for our Delegates:

HOTEL MAYFLOWER—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Single room, one person..... | \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 |
| Double room, double bed, two persons..... | \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 |
| Double room, twin beds, two persons..... | \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 |
| Parlor suites, one or two persons..... | \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 |

HOTEL WASHINGTON—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Single | \$3.50, \$4.00, and \$5.00 per day |
| Double (double bed) | \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 per day |
| Double (twin beds) | \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day |
| 1 large room, 3 single beds..... | \$9.00 per day |
| Parlor, bedroom and bath occupied by 1 person..... | \$15.00 per day |
| Parlor, bedroom and bath occupied by 2 persons..... | \$18.00 per day |
| Parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths occupied by 3 or 4 persons | \$25.00 per day |

HOTEL WILLARD—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Single rooms and bath..... | \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 |
| Double rooms equipped with double beds and baths, two persons per day..... | \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 |
| Double rooms equipped with twin beds and baths, two persons per day..... | \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 |

HOTEL AMBASSADOR—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Single rooms, private baths, per day..... | \$3.00 and \$3.50 |
| Double rooms with twin beds, per day..... | \$5.00 and \$6.00 |
| Two-room suites, connecting bath, four persons, twin beds, per person per day..... | \$2.00 |

HOTEL THE ROGER SMITH—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Single rooms with bath..... | \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 daily |
| Double rooms with bath..... | \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 daily |

HOTEL THE RALEIGH—

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Single room with bath..... | \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 |
| Double room with bath (double bed) | \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 |
| Double room with bath (twin beds) | \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 |
| Suites | \$10.00 and \$18.00 |

HOTEL THE HAMILTON—

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Double-bedded rooms, private bath..... | \$6.00, \$7.00 |
| Twin-bedded rooms, private bath..... | \$7.00, \$8.00 |

HOTEL LEE HOUSE—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Single rooms with bath..... | \$3.00 per day |
| Double rooms, double beds..... | \$4.50 per day |
| Twin-bedded rooms | \$5.00 per day |
| Rooms to accommodate 3 persons..... | \$6.00 per day |

HOTEL HARRINGTON—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Single rooms with bath..... | \$3.00 per day |
| Rooms with double bed and bath..... | \$4.00 per day |
| Rooms with twin beds and bath..... | \$5.00 per day |

HOTEL THE NEW COLONIAL—

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Single rooms | \$2.50, \$3.00 |
| Double rooms | \$4.00, \$4.50 |

Delegates immediately after elected should communicate directly with one of the above named hotels for their reservation.

If further information is desired, communicate with Robert Lester, 720 5th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Chairman Convention Committee.

SECRETARIES must forward to the General Office original copy of Credential properly signed and sealed, with the name of the Delegate plainly written, immediately after the election of Delegate or Delegates.

THE three teamsters' local unions in Tacoma, Washington, Locals Nos. 313, 461 and 567, in July, gave to the Commissioners of Pierce County a Drinker-Collins Respirator, better known as an "Iron Lung." They gave it with the hope that it might never have to be used, but it would be there if needed. This certainly is a beautiful gift to humanity and much credit is due the membership of these three locals for their thoughtfulness in making this generous gift.

This is the second "Iron Lung" donated by unions of teamsters and chauffeurs as the Joint Council at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, gave one last winter to a hospital in that district. This should prove to some of the critics of the labor movement that these men know what is going on and their generous acts speak for themselves. We congratulate these local unions for their thoughtfulness in supplying these iron lungs for use in case they are needed and we feel sure that the citizens of Tacoma and Milwaukee will remember and appreciate their good deeds.

THIS warm weather takes us back again in memory of the days of horse-drawn vehicles and while horses are not used as generally as they were years ago there are still a few of the "old faithful" doing their day's work and while watering places are scarce, having been supplanted by filling stations, if you will take your bucket into the filling station you can get all the water you need for your horses free and no doubt you will find that the filling station attendant is a union brother. Anyway, be kind to your horses.

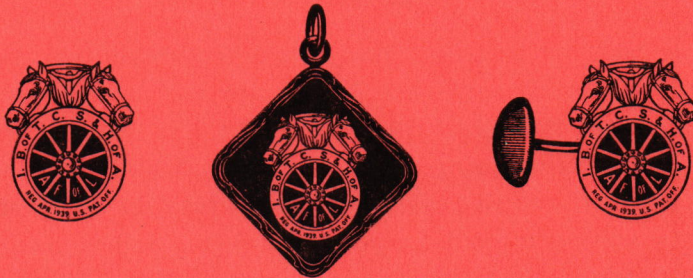
MEMBERS on their return home after attending our convention when making their report to their local will do well to tell the members all about the many fine things and places they saw on their way to and from the convention. Be sure while in Washington to visit all places and buildings of interest that your time will allow because it is a beautiful and wonderful city as well as the capital of our nation. The George Washington home is but a few miles outside of Washington. You should also see the monument which is an outstanding tribute from the people of our nation as well as from the labor movement to the memory of Samuel Gompers, for forty years President of the American Federation of Labor, located on the square to the left of the American Federation of Labor Building.

Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America**

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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

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